

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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NO. 151

## TO MARCUS A. SMITH

### An Open Letter for the Gentleman.

### Ten Questions for the Democratic Delegate.

### A Splendid Opportunity to Declare Himself on a Number of Subjects.

HON. M. A. SMITH, ARIZONA—Sir: When first you sought election as delegate from Arizona, in the Congress of the United States, you were given a handsome majority by the aid of Republican votes. Your predecessor had not shown the energy and interest in the Territory which was expected of its delegate, and your favorite argument that he was not in political touch with the Administration, while you were, was admitted to have much force. In November of 1888 you were accorded a second election, again by Republican votes, in hope that the experience you had gained in your first term would then enable you to secure to the Territory some of the remedial legislation of which it stands so much in need.

You are again before the people asking their suffrages for a third term as delegate. Now, while it is not unusual in fact, it is quite customary and proper to recognize executive or legislative success by reelection, the request for a third term should be supported by the strongest evidence, either of unusual success or of preeminent qualification. The genius of American institutions is in favor of rotation, and the fundamental teachings of your party principles are opposed to a continuance in office.

Your successes and your qualifications can only be judged by results, and the people of this Territory before casting their ballots for you a third time would like answers to a few questions touching your official actions. Your party platform, when they have endorsed you, refer to nothing you have done, or attempted to do, but the defeat of a certain measure, vaguely described as a Land Court bill.

QUESTION ONE—Is that the sum total of your four years' labor, and the fruition of your innumerable boasts and promises?

QUESTION TWO—This Land Grant question, undoubtedly the curse of Southern Arizona, and, until settled, the insurmountable barrier to the population and agricultural prosperity of our valleys, has been ingeniously used by you in two campaigns, and is expected to do service for a third. Which, think you, is of the greater importance to this Territory, an effort towards its prompt settlement, or the periodical agitation of the subject during each campaign, to be then forgotten and ignored until, two years after, it is needed again for election purposes.

Did you not, on a public platform, in both Phoenix and Nogales promise, in the most solemn manner, that you would at once introduce bills that, in your judgment, would settle the whole matter?

When were those measures presented to Congress? and what was done with the evidence, which in Phoenix you said you had in your pocket, sufficient to consign the claimants of the Pinalta Grant to the Penitentiary?

QUESTION THREE—Upon the mining industries largely depend the prosperity of Arizona. The world affords no better market for the productions of the ranch and, to a large extent, of the range, than the mining camps, filled with busy, prosperous and liberal miners. With the continued prosperity of the mines will come the settlement of the agricultural regions, and soon the inauguration of manufacturing pursuits. Our silver camps, though leading other industries in number, extent and possibilities, have for years lain dormant under the blight of legislation adverse to their production, or have exhausted much of their resources in unremunerative operation. What have you done to help them? Have you, the Representative of a silver constituency, ever uttered one word in Washington to help stem the tide against which silver was struggling? If so, when and where was it? When, after months of preparation and an immense amount of labor, men faithful to the interests of silver had succeeded in organizing a convention at St. Louis that marked the commencement of a new era of silver sentiment, you sought and obtained the proxy of a Tombstone gentleman who had been appointed a delegate; did you, after accepting this responsibility, discharge the duties it entailed, or did you find more lucrative employment in connection with a *caneu celebre* in Tucson? One of the chief results of the Silver Convention was the appointment of a Commission of noble and self-sacrificing men, who have given ungrudgingly of their time and means to the education of the people on the silver question and assistance in the shaping of silver legislation.

The rooms of this commission are in Washington. They are constantly occupied and numerously visited by men interested in silver. They are and should be the headquarters especially of the representatives of silver communities. Why is it that you have never

visited these rooms, and are today unknown to the officers of the commission?

QUESTION FOUR—Taxation in Arizona is especially onerous, and the means by which it may be lowered without loss of governmental efficiency is the main problem with which our local legislators have to deal. Reduction instead of increase in the value of property has been the rule, while the cost of the machinery of government remains the same. In the effort to secure the same reduction Congress passed a bill permitting the funding of public debts at a low rate of interest. While the bill was in its first stages in committee you offered an amendment, afterward changed, reducing the life of the bonds to be issued to ten years, thereby diminishing their value and obstructing their negotiation. Why did you do this?

QUESTION FIVE—The Fifteenth Legislature passed a memorial to Congress, in which was incorporated a suggested bill, permitting the Territory of Arizona to assume control of the school lands, (which as a State will become its property) not for the purpose of sale but for lease and rental and for the support of the school system of the Territory, now maintained at an annual cost of over \$150,000, which by that means would be largely saved to the tax-payers. Also, the control of the timber lands, and the special property of the Territorial University, now being extensively depreciated. The Legislature, without dissent, transmitted this memorial, through the Secretary of the Territory, to you with the request that you present it to Congress and endeavor to secure its passage as other Territories have done. You admitted its receipt but declined to introduce it. Why?

QUESTION SIX—You agreed to introduce and urge a measure asking an appropriation for a government building upon the grounds in Phoenix, donated to the Territory and by it improved. Have you introduced the measure? Have you introduced any measure, or sought any appropriation for such purpose for the Territory you represent?

QUESTION SEVEN—The bill for the North and South railroad designed to connect Phoenix and Prescott, when it left Arizona contained provisions which were a safeguard to the taxpayers and the same had the approval and endorsement of the representative officials of the people and it then had the assent of the individual promoters of the enterprise. It was a measure full of promise to the section of our Territory intended to be directly benefited, and to our Territory generally. When this bill passed and went before the President for his signature the guarantees of the rights of our taxpayers and our people had vanished from the original text, and the President felt it to be his duty to veto the measure. Did you know of these modifications of the original bill? If not, why did you not? If you did know of them, why did you permit them to be made without fully informing the authorities in Arizona of the covert assault upon the rights of the taxpayers and the people of the Territory generally?

QUESTION EIGHT—On the issue of Statehood your position is singularly inconsistent. You have always been a pronounced advocate of Statehood for Arizona. During your first campaign you announced on the stump that "within a year the voters of Arizona would be entitled to cast their ballots for President," apparently overlooking the small item that a Democratic Delegate could hardly carry such a measure through a Republican Senate. After four years' experience, however, you evidently appreciate the situation, and in your remarks upon the floor of the House of Representatives, incident to the admission of Idaho, you told the plain unvarnished truth when you said: "Were I not here, a Democrat, Arizona would be admitted too." And yet your party platform demands Statehood and endorses it. Do you not believe that the fundamental principle of a Republican is to be consistent? Do you not believe that the admission of Arizona into Statehood will be followed by increased prosperity for all within its borders, how can you reconcile your request for reelection with your plain confession that you cannot secure that admission?

QUESTION NINE—Why did you, in January, 1889, when speaking in reference to the admission of Utah, consent with the promise wish of every well-thinking citizen within it. Arizona is upon the edge of civilization, and has suffered beyond measure in a reputation for lawlessness and insecurity to person and property. That she has nobly purged herself of the charge and has been for several years as peaceable and safe as a New England village her residents well know. But the chief factor for the new and growing community; that all-necessary essential in the inauguration of projected enterprises, has looked with distrust upon our Territory, and while eagerly seeking investment in the northern Territories has shunned the Southwest and allowed our unsurpassed natural advantages to lie unrecognized and unneeded. After years of comparative safety from the Apache, years of obedience to and respect for the law, we had reached a time when we could say to the investor, or to the immigrant, come among us and you and your property will be safe.

The sensitive pocket nerve of the capitalist was no longer shocked by Arizona stories of rapine and murder. We had

reached a time when an Arizona enterprise could be presented on its merits, and not be subject to discount because of its location, when suddenly the country is shocked by an act of unparalleled audacity. The telegraph has flashed from one end of the Union to the other, and across the seas to foreign lands, the news that a detachment of the United States Army, escorting treasure of large amount, has been attacked in broad daylight, has been defeated, and the perpetrators have disappeared, mingled among, and concealed by, the community.

Where now is our boasted improvement in civilization? Where is the hardly gained reputation for law and order which we had fondly hoped had gone abroad? Think you that a single man throughout the length and breadth of the land would risk his family, his means or himself in a country where even the United States Army was not free from attack, where armed insurrection against the Government could not only exist, but succeed?

This opening—now the closing act in this drama. The alleged perpetrators are brought to trial. The strong arm of the law has been invoked to maintain the dignity of the government, to convict and punish the man and men who with deadly weapons in their hands, had from ambush wantonly attempted to take life for a few paltry pieces of money. Had enough this, but worse, far worse in its effect on our reputation—they had assaulted the Stars and Stripes; they had insulted the United States and every citizen of it. Arrayed on the side of the Union we find the sworn officers of the government nobly fighting for its honor and the reputation of Arizona, all but one. For on the side of the alleged criminals, unfortunately, we find one, a sworn member of the legislative branch of the United States Government, deserting his post of duty, evading the responsibilities he had assumed, and for weeks neglecting the duties of his public position to take a part against the United States Government of which he was a member. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused has nothing to do with it.

If there is any propriety at all in a member of Congress deserting the desk he is paid to occupy, should it not be for the purpose of protecting, instead of fighting the government of which he is a sworn member? To these questions the people of the Territory demand of you a full, fair and unequivocal answer. This is their practical reply to your demand for their suffrages for a third term as their Representative in Congress.

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

### SCALDED TO DEATH.

### SAD ACCIDENT TO A CHILD AT MARICOPA.

Overturns From a Table Upon Its Body a Vessel of Boiling Liquid—Interment in Phoenix Yesterday.

A fatal accident which has brought sorrow into the household of Mr. M. V. Samuels at Maricopa, occurred at about 2 o'clock Monday last.

Mrs. Samuels had been making tomato catsup and placed a vessel containing the boiling liquid upon a table near the stove. She stepped out of the room for a moment and her 14-months-old child toddled up to the table, caught hold of the edge of the vessel and turned it over, emptying the contents over its head and neck.

There being no physician at the station, simple remedies known by the neighbors were applied, but to no avail, as the child had continued to breathe from the hour of the accident until about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning when death relieved it of its tortures.

The remains were brought up on the regular train yesterday and met at the depot by Undertaker Davis who had provided carriages. The party were taken to the Miller House, where the funeral took place at four o'clock. Services were held at the cemetery by Dr. Rickerson of this city.

Mrs. Holder and Mrs. Johnson, of Maricopa, accompanied the sorrowing parents, returning to their homes this morning.

This was the first death that has ever occurred at Maricopa.

### FROM THE MESA.

Synopsis of the Speeches at the Democratic Rally.

Mesa, A. T., October 15.—They have come and gone. The great Democratic rally is a thing of the past. The hall was well filled, mostly ladies. The opening address was by Frank Cox, whose main topic was abuse of the *REPUBLICAN* editor. He was very anxious about those figures.

He was followed by Sam Webb who struck a "Brethren, let-us-pray-attitude." His address was mainly about the mortgaged states of Illinois and Kentucky. He took occasion to remark that the government was too good to the soldiers of the late rebellion.

Mr. McKinley Bill Farish followed and passed a tariff bill of his own and in all of his address never once ventured to comment on county affairs. He refused to drink out of a tin before him because of the duty on tin. Thus passed the great Mesa rally.

### NATIONAL LAUNDRYMEN

Denounce the Chinese and Suggest Measures of Opposition.

PITTSBURG, October 15.—The annual convention of the Laundrymen's National Association met in this city yesterday, with seventy-five members present from all parts of the country.

In his annual address President Doremus, of Chicago, denounced the Chinese and advised local organizations to starve them out by inducing landlords to refuse to house them and where Chinese men were located, to start opposition establishments and take their trade.

Colonel Kautz, Federal Commissioner in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, has quietly reinstated the conservative Government and the Federal Cavalry has been withdrawn.

## THE IRISH PATRIOTS

### How the Escape Was Made to Cherbourg.

### Plans of the Mission to America.

### Patriotic Irish Asked to Aid in the Struggle for Erin's Independence.

DUBLIN, October 15.—In *United Ireland* is an account of the escape of Dillon and O'Brien, written by O'Brien himself.

He says: "We rowed from Dalkey on Wednesday night to a yacht lying two miles off shore. Next morning found us ninety miles away toward the Welsh coast. Friday and Saturday we laid in a dead calm. Sunday morning we sighted Land's End, when the wind again died away and we were forced to lie all day in the brilliant sunshine, within two miles of the shore. The Trinity House cutter passed quite close to us and the crew of the 'Royal Adelaide,' off Falmouth, actually exchanged greetings with our sailors. Fog buried us from sight Sunday night. Four steamers were blowing fog horns around us during the night. We cleared the Lizard in the morning and darted across the French coast. To out-trick British shipping we were obliged to beat up channel. A brisk gale sprang up on Monday. While passing Guernsey after midnight we were apparently pursued by a revenue cutter, which, however, was unable to weather the gale and abandoned the chase. In the morning we were running free before the wind for Cherbourg, where we landed at 11 o'clock. We had reached our last day's supply of fresh water.

"All arrangements worked perfectly, thanks to a prominent Dublin citizen who superintended them, and we had unparalleled good luck."

Mrs. O'Brien left Dublin this evening to join her husband.

### THE AMERICAN MISSION

Will Appeal to the Patriotism of Irish-Americans.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Confusing statements having appeared regarding the American mission of the Irish leaders, Mr. T. H. Gill, member of the delegation, now in this city, tonight made a definite statement to the Associated Press.

The other members of the delegation, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, and Timothy Harrington, will be here within the next fortnight. The object of the mission which is formally vested with the most complete representative character and authority to speak for Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party and for the Irish people, is to appeal to the Irish race and to all friends of Ireland in America, for support for the struggle which the Irish people are making to protect their lives, homes and liberty against the combined forces of coercion, landlordism and misgovernment, and to advance the cause which has for its goal the establishment of a native legislature in Dublin, which will enable the Irish people to govern themselves and develop the resources of their country and the Irish nation to fulfill the destiny to which her sons believe she has been called.

"The delegates will," said Mr. Gill, "tell the story of how that struggle is being carried on, both on the soil of Ireland and in spreading the home rule propaganda among the electors of Great Britain. They will explain the circumstances under which syndicates of Tory capitalists have conspired with the English government and with Irish landlords with a special view to exhausting the pecuniary resources of the national struggle. The delegates will appeal for the support of all who can endorse their position and are willing, if only in the interest of fair play, to prevent Ireland being handicapped in the struggle for the want of those means of war, the wealth of which can command without limit. The delegates confidently look to the people of their own race in America to assume the duty of making the mission a success and hope to see every class and section and body, representative of the Irish race, cooperating unitedly and loyally in this great effort for the sake of the old land."

Mr. Gill wishes it understood that much time will be saved if Irish-Americans of the various localities will enter into communication with him at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, regarding the dates most suitable for meetings.

### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

Meet in Annual Convention at Pittsburg Today.

PITTSBURG, October 15.—The Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers begins here tomorrow. The Executive Committee was in session today.

One feature in the line of new business is a proposition to accept membership in the United Order of Railway Employees. Chief Arthur would not express any views on this matter, saying: "It is for the Convention to decide."

It is understood that General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, will lay an important communication before the Convention, but its nature is not known.

### CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Believed There Are No Diplomatic Obstacles to Its Accomplishment.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Dispatches from London assert that Spain cannot negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States for the Cuban trade without violating the "Favored Nation" clause in existing treaties with other nations.

It is said at the Department of State that the point was finally decided in

1884, when Minister Foster negotiated a reciprocity treaty and that it is now revived not by Spain but by the commercial interests of Great Britain for obvious purposes. The United States also has a "Favored Nation" clause in most of her commercial treaties, but this will not embarrass the government in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties or arrangements with other nations. The clause applies only where the privilege is granted freely and without consideration, but wherever special considerations are made conditions of the favor granted or received the favored nation clause does not apply.

### BELKNAP'S FUNERAL.

To Be Buried With Soldier's Honors in Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—There will be soldierly ceremonies over the grave of General Belknap and he will be laid to rest among his comrades at Arlington. On his breast will be the honorable badges of the Loyal Legion, Army of the Tennessee, Grand Army of the Republic, and Crocker's Iowa Brigade. The American flag long owned by the General will be laid on the casket and be buried with him. The flag of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, will also rest on the casket.

Six non-commissioned officers from Washington barracks have been detailed by the War Department to report at the residence and serve as body bearers and the commanding officer of Fort Meyer has been ordered to have six non-commissioned officers at the cemetery to serve as body bearers there.

The honorary pall bearers will be Ex-Postmaster General Creswell, General Grant's assistant Secretary of War, General Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Ex-Representative Kasson, Generals Batcheller, Bonnet and Vincent, Senators Manderson, Hale and Kilbourne, General Boynton, General Vaux, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Urell, Commander of the Department of the Potomac, General Joseph K. McCammon and two members of the Society of the Military Order of Loyal Legion.

The family of General Belknap feel especially gratified at the many expressions of sorrow continually being sent to them by friends of the dead General. In addition to those already mentioned, messages of condolence have been received from Postmaster General Wainwright, Secretary Noble and from members of his former regiment and brigade and Iowa soldiers in general.

### FOOTPADS AT WORK.

AN OLD MAN ROBBED IN HIS GATEWAY.

Knocked Down and Severely Bruised in the Scuffle—Relieved of a Valuable Watch and Some Money.

G. W. Josselyn, a man 63 years old and well known among the business men of the city, was held up Tuesday night at about 8 o'clock by some fellow who set upon him, knocking him down and robbing him of a small amount of coin and a valuable gold watch.

Mr. Josselyn had been down town with a number of friends and went home early. Not anticipating such an attack he was not prepared to defend himself. He was in the act of entering his gate when a man of medium size, as it seemed in the darkness, sprang out from behind a corner, struck him a blow in the face, felling him to the ground and severely bruising his face in the struggle that ensued. The fellow then made off, Josselyn afterwards discovering that his watch had been taken. The blackness of the night shielded the fellow from recognition and there does not appear to be much clue for the officers' advantage. There is evidence, however, that the job had been planned, as Mr. Josselyn had only that day taken his watch from the jeweler's, where it had been several days for repairs. He had in the mean time carried a cheap watch, exchanging it for his own on the day of the robbery.

The officers are upon the track of certain suspicious characters who have been hanging around the tough quarters of the town, and the chances are that a number of arrests will be the next thing in order. An arrest was made yesterday by Deputy Marshal Blankenship and his bird is caged waiting for trial which is set for 10 o'clock today.

### DEATH OF MAULIFFE'S WIFE.

The Prize Fighter Arrested on Suspicion of Having Been Responsible.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Mrs. Kate McAuliffe, aged 18, wife of Jack McAuliffe, the lightweight fighter, died suddenly at a West Side hotel yesterday morning from heart failure. She was an actress, her stage name being Kate Heart. She met her husband in California three months ago, after his fight with Carroll.

Jack McAuliffe was arrested and brought to the coroner's office, charged with the death of his wife, Kate. He was paroled in charge of a detective to await the result of an autopsy. The autopsy, however, when completed, showed that Mrs. McAuliffe died from heart disease.

### IN THE PRIZE RING.

Fiercely Contested Battle of Forty-Three Rounds Fought Near Seattle.

SEATTLE, October 15.—Dannie Needham, of St. Paul, and Billie Mehan, of San Francisco, light weights, fought at a pavilion just outside of the city last evening. The battle was fierce and stubborn. Honors was about evenly divided during the early part of the fight, but by the time the twenty-seventh round was reached Needham had the advantage and held it to the close of the fight. Mehan was knocked out in the forty-third round.

### ABDUCTION OF A CHILD.

Houston, Texas, October 15.—Great excitement prevails over the abduction today by a man and woman of Celeste Gaines, the six-year-old daughter of Colonel William Gaines, of Austin.

They snatched her from her mother when the latter was out walking with the child and drove rapidly away in a carriage. No trace has as yet been found.

### TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

Important Meeting of Railroad Agents to Be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 15.—A meeting of the Passenger Rate Committee from the Transcontinental Association will be held October 21. Among the subjects to be considered are the use of Eastern lines of differentials in Pacific Coast rate sheets; the abolition of round trip tickets or more restrictive measures respecting their use and limitations on the 6-months excursion tickets; the application of uniform rates from Chicago and a basis of rates for tickets from points east thereof to all Pacific Coast destinations; also a general revision of the one way rate circular.

### OHIO'S LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Introduced Censuring the Governor for Calling an Extra Session.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—In the Legislature this morning a House resolution was offered, the tone of which censured the Governor for calling an extra session and thus providing an investigation committee for Cincinnati. The House caucus agreed to support a bill giving the Governor power of removal from the various boards at Cincinnati and authorizing an investigating committee. In the Senate a bill was introduced to abolish the Comptroller's office at Cincinnati and a resolution was offered appointing a committee to prepare a plan for the government of that city.

### FAILURE OF A TAILOR.

Gordon Brothers' Establishments are Closed at the Instance of Creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The tailoring establishment of Robert Gordon, doing business under the name of Gordon Brothers, has been attached at the instance of Reis Bros. & Co., wholesale clothiers, who have a claim against the establishment for \$8000.

It is reported that Gordon's local indebtedness may exceed \$20,000. He has branch houses in Sacramento, Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles, which were also attached. Gordon says his failure is due to a depression in business and an effort to build up branch houses in a bad season of the year.

### California Masons.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The session of the Grand Lodge of Masons opened at Masonic Temple this morning. There were 183 lodges represented. Various committees submitted their reports which were placed on file. A constitutional amendment was adopted reading monthly dues in subordinate lodges from \$1 to 75 cents.

### From Prison to Courtroom.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Frank Woodruff, alias Black, who told remarkable stories at the time of the Cronin murder, has completed his sentence in Bidwell for house stealing. This morning the Sheriff of Johnson county, Kan., will take him there to answer another charge of a similar offense.

### Annual Session of the Loyal Legion.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Loyal Legion opened this morning. The meeting was secret. A large number of distinguished soldiers and prominent members of the order are present. Their sessions will be presided over by ex-President Hayes.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The deaths from cholera at Aleppo average fifty daily.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush has arrived at San Francisco, four days from Port Townsend.

The Federal courts at San Francisco adjourned yesterday, out of respect to the memory of the late Supreme Justice Miller.

Last night Lee De Force, a rancher living one mile north of Hollister, was held up by a man with a gun and robbed of \$25.

Mrs. S. Rich, who was shot four times when the raid on her saloon in Lake county, Cal., was made Friday evening, died last night at Calistoga.

The Union Pacific's August statement for the entire system shows gross earnings of \$3,384,368, an increase of \$64,549; net earnings, \$1,477,075, a decrease of \$281,561.

A petition to the Governor General, praying that the sentence of death passed upon Brehall be commuted, is being circulated at London Ontario, for signatures.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Street Railway Association is in session at Buffalo, N. Y. Two-thirds of the street railways of the country are represented.

At Montpelier, Vt., in legislative joint assembly, yesterday, Justin S. Morrill was formally elected United States Senator for the six years from March 4 next.

There is a plenty of non-union labor to be had at Brisbane, Australia, and the strike is collapsing. Many members of the union are applying to be reinstated in their old positions.

Five carloads of red sandstone have arrived at Portland, Or., from Flagstaff, Ariz., for the Oregonian's new building, and thirty-five carloads more are on the way. The stone is mostly in blocks of ten tons each.

Rev. D. C. Kelly, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was yesterday suspended for six months by the Tennessee Methodist Episcopal Conference for leaving his post without permission from the conference.

Richard Brown, a member of a firm of woodcarvers in St. Louis, suicided yesterday by jumping off the Eads bridge into the river, a distance of 100 feet. He left a note, hoping for pardon for such means of escaping from his troubles.

Captain Driant, General Boulanger's son-in-law, has been ordered from Tunis to Bizet as a disciplinary measure, the Captain having announced the publication of his new book without having first obtained permission of the Minister of War.

## IN FLAMES AND SMOKE

### Twenty-five Lives Lost in a Hotel Fire.

### Dreadful Scenes Attending the Disaster.

### Frenzied Inmates Jumping From Windows and Dashed to Death on the Pavement.

SYRACUSE, October 16.—What proved to be the most disastrous fire that has visited Syracuse for many years was discovered in the Leland hotel at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

It is now 2 o'clock and the fire is still burning fiercely, although the entire fire department, consisting of nine engines, is working hard to save further loss of life and property.

An eye witness is positive that at least twenty-five persons have lost their lives and that many more are injured.

One woman was being lowered from a window by the aid of ropes. She had reached a point opposite the third story when the rope became ignited from a burning sill. The rope parted and the woman fell to the pavement, her brains dashed out and her body flattened into a shapeless mass.

So great is the confusion and excitement that the identity of those killed and injured is wholly unknown. Undertakers and ambulances are flying in all directions and the streets in the neighborhood of the ill-fated hotel are thronged with crowds of people.

Frank Carey, of Glen Falls, N. Y., has been identified as one of those burned to death. Many people, crazed with fright, lost their lives by jumping from windows. One man says that he saw six people jump from different windows on the Fayette Street side of the building within the space of four minutes and the sight sickened him with its horrors so that he was compelled to leave the spot.

The building was provided with both iron fire escapes on the outside and ropes on the inside, which were the means of saving many lives.

The fire is said to have started in the kitchen.

The building will be a total loss. It was built two years ago, at a cost of \$150,000. It was six stories high and contained 400 rooms. It is impossible to learn how many guests were in the hotel at the time the fire broke out.

The total loss will not fall far short of \$500,000.

### Uniform Weights and Measures.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Secretary of State Blaine has received a dispatch from Minister Ryan, at the City of Mexico, announcing that the Mexican Republic will adopt the recommendations of the International American Conference in regard to a uniform system of weights and measures.

### THE DRAMA.

#### Cast of Characters.

Helen Carruthers.....Maude Granger  
Julian Raymond.....Harry Mainhall  
Doctor Raymond.....Chas. H. Stetson  
Sammy Sanders.....C. M. Gray  
Fletcher.....Harry French  
Perkins.....Fred Morris  
Alice Pellman.....Miss Edith Williams  
Fay Morwin.....Miss Carrie Elbert  
Mrs. Templeton.....Miss Jennie Elbert  
Mary.....Miss Nellie Atkins  
Louise.....Little Baby Parker

It was a large, enthusiastic and thoroughly pleased audience which witnessed Maude Granger's appearance in her new play, "Inherited," at the Opera House last evening.

The story told is as follows: Dr. Raymond, a London physician, has for his family a son, Julian; a niece, Alice, and a ward, Helen Carruthers. Julian and Helen fall in love and are married. She is the victim of hereditary insanity, and after a child is born, her mind begins to waver. She finally becomes mad and is sent to an asylum. After five years have elapsed the marriage is annulled and Helen returns. Alice, during the progress of the ceremony a fire breaks out at the asylum. Helen escapes, returns home, her senses restored by the fire's awful shock, in time to see the arrival of the wedding party. Broken hearted she leaves, with her child, her husband's home and takes up her residence with her old and faithful guardian. Her child, during a severe illness, is supposed by her to be dead, and thinking life is to her but a blank, she takes the subtle poison left by the doctor for the baby's medicine. Too late Helen finds out that baby was only in a stupor, and she resigns herself to death, which comes shortly. This is a brief outline of one of the most original and strongest of emotional dramas.

Miss Granger's work as Helen is ever artistic—ever effective. At times she seems to have her audience under complete control, swaying them at will. She is always natural, never straining for a point, and when about to lose her reason, the delicate touches which she gives the simulation